

menced to appear, and very likely they will soon be continued. I am informed by Dr. Boas, that eleven of THE TALES HE HAS BROUGHT FROM BAFFIN'S LAND are also known in Greenland while other ten contain Greenlandic elements. That concerning Sedna has been published in a German newspaper.

A few additional tales have been received from the West-coast of Greenland since my «Tales and Traditions of the Eskimo» (1875) were published. They are all welcome additions to the main collection, but we have especially to express our high opinion of THE SERIES ACQUIRED by Capt. Holm and Mr. Knutsen during their wintering ON THE EASTCOAST. Their manuscript contains 57 stories of which 6 are versions of the same by other narrators; 13 are identical with tales from other Eskimo tribes; in other 13 more or less elements of the latter are recognised, but 16 must presently still be considered peculiar to the east-coast. The remainder are partly songs, and partly of a more descriptive character.

In the narrative of Jacobsen's journeys in Alaska a few scattered remarks are given touching the folklore. The most interesting of these informs us about the existence of Eskimo RUINS ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER YUKON, not far from its outlet. He states that traditions exist about a comparatively large Eskimo population having lived here, and he adds that in former-times Alaska must have had several times more inhabitants than now. He suggests that the site of the ruins must be in some way connected with the boundary line between the Eskimo and the Indians, though the two nations are not so strictly divided here as eastward on the American Continent. If, as before suggested, the original Eskimo have come from the Interior, their transition to the state of a sealhunting coast-people must of course have taken time. This would give rise to a temporary accumulation of inhabitants towards the river mouths and in this way agree with the existence of these ruins.